

Norwich Bulletin

and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and six rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412

1905, average 5,920

May 1..... 9,167

WASTE OF MONEY.

Senator Bree, who has opposed the present plan for the revision of the statutes and the amount which is appropriated for that purpose, supports the right against extravagance which has been maintained from the start by declaring that the work can be properly done for one-quarter of the \$42,000, which it is proposed to pay for it. Of this there is not the least doubt, for while he refers to firms which make a specialty of revising the statutes of states, there are many men in Connecticut and in making a business of it have developed a system which not only does it thoroughly, efficiently and cheaply, since, as he declares, they would be glad to get the job for \$10,000, there is just as good reason to believe that there are many men in Connecticut, any two or three of whom would be glad to undertake the task for a similar sum and guarantee the results.

There can be no question but what the expenditure of \$42,000 as proposed is an unjustified use of state money. It is against the policy of the general assembly under which the general assembly has been operating. It means the making of a fat job for a half dozen while the plea of no funds is being offered as the excuse for reporting unfavorably a number of admittedly worthy propositions. It can be looked up in no other light than a waste of money and an utter disregard for the state's finances. When other states use business principles in getting such work done and it is known that they pay no more than a quarter of what this state is paying, it will pay, terms which this state can also secure. It is a pretty poor commentary on the judgment of the general assembly and its regard for the state's interests.

BONDING THE JITNEY.

Where problems develop in a state which are similar in character to those which other states have experienced and wrestled with some regard is usually paid to the measures which other commonwealths have adopted for meeting them. Such, however, does not appear to be the case in Connecticut as is indicated by the preliminary report that the judiciary committee does not intend to recommend the bonding of the jitneys, but instead favors collecting a special state tax of \$4 for the privilege of doing business.

Connecticut's experience has been very small with the jitneys in comparison with that of other states, but wherever they have appeared legislation has invariably been enacted which requires that a bond be furnished for each car. The amount of the bond varies in different states, and the authority to impose that requirement in some cases being left to the municipalities, but few, if any, are the instances where this protection to the public is ignored.

It rests with the general assembly to take care of this matter or delegate it to the cities and towns. But for the sake of uniformity it should be assumed by the legislature. What protection is given to the public through the imposition of an additional tax of \$4 on each car engaged in that business? In the west, where the jitneys started and have been in operation the longest, they are under the most careful supervision and invariably a bond is required. While the most of the regulation can be left to the various communities it is the legislature which has the power to bond them and it should not be remiss in its duty.

ITALY'S METHOD.

The announcement that an understanding has been reached between Italy and the allies whereby the former will go into the war at the proper time and fight against Austria and Germany is a but a result that was expected. That every possible effort has been exhausted to bring Italy to see the wisdom of taking up arms with the alliance, or at least remain neutral under the promise of territorial gains, is thus indicated. Italy has been guided ever since the breaking out of the war by a careful understanding and a thorough regard for its own position. It saw the opportunity for the realization of its national ambition—the extension of the Italian border to include valuable and fertile Italian provinces and cities—and

It has obtained the delay necessary to bring itself to the proper state of preparation, and by the declared agreement with the allies obtained a greater protection in the future that it had in the past.

The demands made by Italy upon Austria were so great that it was impossible to expect that they would be granted. Germany was willing, but all the sacrifice would fall on Austria and it was not. That Italy has remained out of the war has resulted to her advantage, since thereby it has been possible to secure a definite understanding even beyond the end of the war. It is even indefinite now when it will decide to strike, but with the decision made as to just what it is going to do the element of uncertainty which has surrounded it is removed. It is a decision which the alliance hoped to prevent, but one which the entente wanted and expected.

ROAD BUILDING AT CHESHIRE.

Inasmuch as there has been widespread discussion of and experimentation in the use of prisoners in highway construction, with pronounced opinion upon both sides of the question, there cannot help but be the greatest interest in the plan which it has been announced is to be tried at the Cheshire reformatory of having the young men in that institution build stretches of modern road for a distance of about five miles leading to that institution.

The experiment has not been decided upon without careful consideration of all the details for it is not to be a haphazard effort at road building, but under the direct supervision of the state highway commissioner, with the young men placed upon their honor and drawing pay at the rate of 50 cents a day, which will go to their credit to be used for the benefit of their people or retained for them when their discharge from the institution comes. The reformatory was a new departure for Connecticut, and the road building plan is a new departure for the institution and state, but if there are any bad features in connection therewith they remain to be determined.

That the young men there should be engaged in some such healthful and safe work is generally recognized. It can and should play an important part in their retraining and if it proves a success as there appears to be every reason for believing, it will furnish a basis for the introduction of similar ideas in other state and county institutions.

DUNKIRK'S BOMBARDMENT.

Even though it has been found that the early announcements to the effect that the German fleet was bombarding Dunkirk are not so, and that the shells which have been fired in that direction are the objective point of the German forces, came from a powerful gun which has been so stationed as to throw its missiles of death and destruction into that coast town, it reveals the position of the invading force. The coast to be better than has been previously supposed. The second bombardment also indicates that following the location of the gun, it was not, as thought, put out of commission by aeroplane attack. This furnishes new evidence as to the activity of the Germans in their ambition to extend their control along the English channel coast. Though supposed to be at a distance sufficient to preclude an artillery attack upon Dunkirk, the shelling of the coast indicates that either they have quietly and unnoticed approached to a point within striking distance, or else they have obtained guns which will cover the distance of twenty miles or so and do it effectively. In either case it is an accomplishment that cannot be ignored and indicates what might be expected, should they get control of the cities of Dunkirk and Calais.

That the bombardment was not from the German fleet which has been declared to be roaming the North sea will relieve much anxiety in England, but the disclosure of this new danger to the channel coast means a new point on which the allies must concentrate their attention. In the meantime it will be interesting to learn whether the Germans have made a secret advance or whether they have something new in a portable gun.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The long waited chance to go a Maying has arrived.

"One more unoccupied lap" in the jitney takes the place of "move up forward" in the street car.

There appears to be plenty of fight left in the women assembled in the peace conference at The Hague.

A review of the Atlantic fleet by the entire cabinet ought to dispel any doubt concerning its preparedness.

It is a pretty display which the dandelion makes now, but it is an everlasting nuisance when it goes to seed.

The man on the corner says: Lots of people are willing to follow the crowd, no matter in which direction it is going.

A Massachusetts woman has died after being bitten by a baby. This probably means that they'll have to be muzzled hereafter.

Carraza is seeking recognition by this country, but he should know that it is something which is not scattered about recklessly.

When burglary is committed to get a case, it appears that the lack of dope as well as lack of it in some cases is the cause for crime.

Lloyd George's liquor tax plan is meeting the same opposition that prohibition has, but that does not signify that it is not a good thing.

It isn't much of a task these days to connect Huerta with any indication of a new revolution in Mexico. There is little question but that is where his heart is.

The governor of Alaska has vetoed the bill abolishing capital punishment and has been sustained. The existing law which gives the jury much latitude is lenient enough.

Germans are said to have thrown shells at Dunkirk. No sooner does the clean-up movement get started in this country than Germany begins to mope up things across the water.

Commissioner Walsh backs up his statements by declaring that he has the facts though they have not been brought out at a hearing yet. He appears to be selling his fish before he catches them.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

A bag of salt standing where there is a smell of fish will absorb the aroma.

Vinegar placed in a bottle of dried-up glue will moisten and make it liquid again.

Raw potato juice is a valuable cleanser. It will remove stains from the hands and also from woolen fabrics.

When making soups or stews, if there is too much flavor of one particular vegetable, a sprig of parsley added will equalize the flavoring.

Mother's old waists will make very good little dresses for the wee daughter. The front of the waist makes the front of the dress, the back of the waist makes the back, with the buttons and buttonholes already made. The sleeves will cut down to short puffs, and a little new material will make the skirt, with a wide piece of insertion with which to join the waist and skirt together.

The alarm clock is a valuable assistant to the housekeeper in the kitchen. If she feels tired, she can set her alarm clock and take a short nap without any fear of oversleeping. If she wants to guard against being absorbed in one duty to the extent of forgetting her bread in the oven, she will set her alarm clock. So in a dozen different ways the alarm clock may be used.

Sweetbreads spoil very quickly. They should be removed from the paper as soon as they come from the market, plunged into cold water and allowed to stand for an hour, then drained and put into boiling water, into which you have put lemon juice. Allow them to cook very slowly 20 minutes; drain again and plunge into cold water. Then they will keep firm and white. Sweetbreads should always be treated in this way for subsequent cooking.

USE MAILING TUBES.

An excellent receptacle for sending flowers by post is a mailing tube. Lay the waxed paper in such a shape that they will fit the tube. Sprinkle lightly with water. Place the flowers in cotton or tissue paper at the ends of the stems. Roll the flowers up carefully in the paper and twist the ends securely. Slide the flowers into the tube. The paper which wraps the tube should be large enough to tuck in well at the ends to prevent the flowers from slipping.

BOILING THINGS.

Water boils when it gallops; fat when it is still. Green vegetables should be boiled fast, with the saucepan lid off. Root vegetables should be boiled gently, with the lid on the pan. All vegetables, excepting old potatoes, should be put into plenty of fast boiling salted water.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Decaying teeth make the mouth foul, make you repulsive to your neighbors.

Do not cut the cuticle about the base of the nail, but dip the nail end of an orange peel stick in lemon juice and push it back until the half moon shows evenly.

Remember that by worrying you can engrave lines in your face faster than you can remove them, and you may become positively ill and haggard by brooding.

Milk should be delivered to quarantined premises in receptacles which guarantee it is terminated by the health authorities.

Cold cream should remain upon the face until thoroughly absorbed to get the best results. In massaging have the strokes firm but soft, unless massaging for reduction of flesh, when pressure is used in the strokes.

Essential oil of turpentine has been found most efficacious in relieving pain and stiffness in the finger joints—also in the hands. Rub regularly every night with a skin food; this preserves the texture of the skin.

A boon to the old or others who are not sure footed and a safeguard to all is the rubber bathtub mat—a perforated rubber mat for the bottom of the slippery enamel tub. Many broken hips and serious injuries have resulted from a fall in the bathtub—a fall which one of these mats would have prevented.

The acids of medicines have a very destructive action upon the teeth. Iron tonics greatly discolor and injure the teeth. The best way, therefore, is to take such medicines through a tube, afterward wash out the mouth with one of the alkaline lotions. Children should be taught not to crack nuts with their teeth, but to crack them with a pin. In short, it should be more generally recognized that the teeth require constant attention in order to preserve the middle life. Directly your teeth show signs of decay, pay a visit to the dentist and have them promptly filled.

ENEMY OF FLIES.

A confectioner's shop was quite free of flies, though all the cakes and sweetmeats were uncovered. The mignonette, said the shopkeeper, "is what keeps the flies away. The odor is so unpleasant to flies that they won't come near us. It is a good idea. One sprig of mignonette in your window will keep it free of flies.

FIRPROOF CLOTHING.

Light, fluffy garments of children, as well as the heavier textures worn by adults, can be made nearly fireproof. Each time the underclothing and dresses of children are washed add a little ammonium phosphate.

GOOD TO TRY.

When the oil stove oven bakes too quickly on the bottom, as is generally the case, you can make it bake evenly by placing a piece of asbestos the size of your pan in the bottom of oven.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Flat picture hats of leghorn are among new models.

Charming poke bonnets are fashioned of crepe or chiffon.

Evening gowns generally have no sleeves, or very thin ones.

Jackets to correspond nicely with the full skirts should be short.

Some of the new blouses are made with detachable collars, which either come high to the throat or turned down to show the neck.

Old fashioned checked silks in snuff colored, brown, green, blue and yellow.

Small flat bows of braided ribbon are seen on smart little hats.

Blows and blacks are novelties in dull toned effects.

Bell sleeves and bishop sleeves are style innovations for waist fashions as well as for gowns.

Short skirts for day dresses and trained gowns for evening wear are the last style specifications received.

Even though the high waist line will be fashionable, the normal line will be the controlling position for belt lines this season.

The high collared waist with a shirred yoke and collar of orange and bodice, or lace, or are applied to the sides, the sides of the crown, but wherever they are found they are most effective. In all the pastel shades are they to be had. Daisies are used invariably in every combination of more than two flowers.

Many women are not fancying the new military novelties—an evidence that civilization is progressing in spite of the barbarous slaughter of the big war.

WASH SILK TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

Put a tablespoonful of wood alcohol to every quart of water when rinsing and iron while still damp.

When washing articles that are badly soiled, use a small scrubbing brush and brush over the washboard. If the pieces get too dry when ironing take a piece of thin cloth and wring out in cold water, laying on the ironing-board under the article, press with warm iron, then remove the wet piece and finish ironing.

HOW TO CLEAN SUEDE.

If you are wearing a pair of fashionable shoes, it goes without saying that they have some suede somewhere in their makeup. They have suede tops or they have suede trimmings or some place the suede comes in. Also, as a matter of fact, the suede becomes soiled rather easily. Now, there are several sorts of cleaning for suede, and all of them are fairly good. But a woman who has had much experience with cleaning suede says that the best way to clean suede is with a fine emery cloth. This literally rubs the dirt, dust, and leaves the suede smooth and clean.

BETTER POLISH.

To economize on stove polish and save labor in polishing a stove or range mix the polishing paste with dry soap powder. Any sort of soap powder answers the purpose and the shine obtained is far better than when a polish alone is used.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

"To mend kid gloves very satisfactorily try this method: With small sharp scissors remove the ragged edges about the fingers and thumb. Buttonhole firmly both edges to be mended with cotton thread (never use silk as it cuts), using a very fine needle. Then using both these edges together and buttonhole a glove mended in this way cannot pull out or rip and will stand the hardest kind of wear thereafter."—Woman's Companion.

When pulling out the canvas threads from a piece of cross-stitch embroidery, use a pair of sharp scissors and you will be glad you read this hint. It will save your time and your finger nails.

Curtains can be made before they are needed, and one gets such a choice of dainty, inexpensive materials in the early spring. The print-curtains in the dress goods section make a beautiful curtain if one can not find what she wants in the scrim and curtain muslins. White cotton voile can be used for the sash curtains edged with lace.

The colored curtains should be made with a valance, and if made in folds one can save on material. Cut two lengths, and sew the ends and one-half yards, and hem one end. Cut a strip the entire width of the goods and twelve inches wide.

Hem one raw edge and sew the selvage edges to the top of the two curtains (coming between them) and making one long straight edge. Hem the end and pass the rod through, then hang.

MUSLIN TURBANS.

There is a new turban for the young girl; it is made of white muslin and it has a corded brim, which fits the head like a crown. It is slightly Tam o' Shanter in shape. There are two ties under the chin. The only trimmings is a bunch of daisies on the left side.

PREVENT BUTTONS CATCHING.

Feed garments into the wringer with the buttons at the bottom. It is impossible for them to catch, as iron is always rolling over them, whereas with the buttons on top they dip up away from the bottom roller and catch in the top roller. Try this way once and you will have no further trouble.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

The Red Men have been providing pensions for their widows and orphans for sixteen years.

Young girls form 12 per cent of the total employ of the silk industry in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Many public libraries now provide lists of baby books for the use of mothers of their community.

Scottish women are serving on Edinburgh municipal committee on unemployment and war relief.

The first inquiry in America into the wages of working girls was inaugurated in Massachusetts in 1911.

To promote the physical, social and intellectual welfare of blind women, and to assist in providing a home for dependent blind women, a Blind Women's club has been incorporated in Pennsylvania.

Seattle, Wash., has an oil exchange devoted exclusively to women. It is in charge of Miss M. Erickson and is known as the Ladies' Exchange. It was organized because of the immense excitement following the recent strike at Tacoma. No men are permitted to deal on the exchange.

Mrs. Frederick C. Fenfield, wife of the American ambassador in Vienna, has been awarded the grand cross of the Order of St. Elizabeth by Emperor Francis Joseph for her kindness to the soldiers. This is the first time that the order has been conferred on a lady not connected with the imperial family.

TO SHRINK GINGHAM.

To shrink gingham lay the cloth in a large tub of lukewarm rainwater, to which a handful of salt has been added, taking care to place the cloth in the original folds. Let it soak until the folds are thoroughly wet, then remove from the tub and, without wringing, pin to a line in the open air. It will dry perfectly smooth and the color will not run.

THIS WEEK ADDITION

SHOWS, 2,30, 7, 8,45
Mat. 10c, Eve. 10c and 20c

THE HONEYMOONERS

REFINED, CLASSY, MUSICAL COMEDY
WITH LEW POWERS AND FERN WAYNE, FORMERLY PRIMA DONNA WITH THE PRINCE OF PILSEN CO. AND A POPULAR NORWICH GIRL, MAKING HER FIRST STAGE APPEARANCE HERETHE BLOOD OF THE CHILDREN
Two-Real Drama, Clifford WalcampTHE LAW OF LOVE, Victor Drama
SKIPPER SIMPSON'S DAUGHTER, Joker Comedy

FLATTENED FLOWERS.

Flowers that look as if they had been pressed as we used to press flowers in books, when we were children, can be made to look like the children trim all the newest hats. They are placed between layers of chiffon or crepe which form the sides of the hats, or are applied against the sides of the crown, but wherever they are found they are most effective. In all the pastel shades are they to be had. Daisies are used invariably in every combination of more than two flowers.

RECIPES.

Charlotte Russe.—Cover one-fourth of a box of gelatin with one-fourth of a cupful of water, let it stand for half an hour; dissolve it over hot water. Scald one cupful of milk, add one cupful of granulated sugar and stir until it is dissolved and the milk looks blue. Beat one egg very light, add it to the milk, stirring all the while. Take from the fire, add the dissolved gelatin and stir again. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla and put it away to cool. Whip one pint of cream and add to the cooled custard. Line a glass dish with thin slices of the sponge cake and turn into it the custard, putting away in the cold to harden. If desired this recipe may be variously flavored with strawberry, pineapple or peach juice from cans or fruit. It is not necessary to serve cake with this dessert.

Mousseline Sauce.—Yolks of four eggs, one cup heavy cream, one cup powdered sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, two tablespoons brandy, few grains salt. Beat yolks of eggs until light and add gradually while beating constantly, the sugar and brandy. Place on range and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Set in pan of ice or very cold water and beat until mixture is cold, then add cream, beaten until stiff, vanilla and salt.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Triest is the only great seaport of Austria, a powerful commercial rival of Venice and Genoa, the pride of Austria's Adriatic possessions and a city as important to Austrian development as New York is to the development of the United States. It has been an Austrian possession for more than 500 years, and during this long period it has earned the title from the central imperial government of "the most faithful city."

Situated on the northeast angle of the Adriatic Sea, on the eastern shore of the deeply indented Gulf of Triest, the port has been growing steadily in importance as an outlet for the sea trade of Central and Southeastern Europe. As a trade center, it has long eclipsed its ancient rival Venice, and now practically monopolizes the business of this Mediterranean coast. Despite its lack of a natural harbor, the geographical location of the city is so favorable and its enterprising business men have so wisely developed into one of the first ports upon all the inland sea.

Triest is a tremendously successful business town, and, therefore, largely a modern one. Its harbor facilities are the best that modern technique can devise, and many millions of dollars have been expended in carrying them out. In 1910, nearly 12,000 vessels, representing a total of about 4,200,000 tonnage, entered and cleared at the Triest harbor. The value of the imports which these ships brought was about \$117,000,000, while they carried exports worth about \$100,000,000. The chief imports are coffee, rice, cotton, spices, ore, coal, olive oil and Levantine fruits. Chief among the exports are sugar, beer, wool, timber and many varieties of manufactured goods. It is worth while considering, in view of the present international crisis, which Triest occupies a position of such importance, that the opening of the Taurin Railway in 1909 has accomplished much in diverting a great part of the German Mediterranean trade from Genoa to Triest.

Together with a surrounding area of about 38 square miles, the city of Triest forms an Austrian crownland. The municipal council of the city consists of 35 members, 15 of whom are elected at the same time the Diet of the crownland, which is little more than a mountainous shell around the immensely wealthy, life-crowded port. The population numbers 229,475, of whom about 170,000 are of Italian descent, 43,000 Slovenes, and 15,000 Germans. Triest sends five members to the Reichstag, and it is the home of the administrative offices for the Austrian coast-lands' division, composed of the crownlands of Trieste, Gorizia, Gradiska, and Istria.

Vienna is 367 miles northeast by rail. Connections with southeast Germany and with Austria and Hungary centers have been much improved during recent years. The old town is a series of steps upon the hillside, while the new town lies on a flat area that extends around the bay in crescent form. The new part of the city has been built largely upon land reclaimed from the sea, its streets are broad and straight and its buildings are substantial and modern in architecture. The old town, on the other hand, consists of narrow, irregular, hill-scaling streets, and its buildings preserve many quaint architectural conceptions.

Triest, the Roman colonialization of this coastland, was probably established under the reign of Vespasian. After the decay of Rome, Triest expanded a checkerboard course of centuries. It was captured by Venice in 1203. Its people struggled with the Venetian conquerors for the next 130 years, and finally, in 1382, they placed themselves under the protection of Leopold III of Austria. Since that time Triest has remained Austrian, and during the Hungarian and Italian revolts, Triest remained faithful, receiving the title from Vienna of "Città Fedelissima."

High Tatra Mountains.—A description of the High Tatra Mountains, which were the scene of the titanic struggle between the Teutons and the Slavs for control of Hungary is being waged has been prepared by the National Geographic Society as follows: "Strongest of all the natural barriers that are opposed to the Russian advance upon their German and Hungarian enemies are the massive, crag-shaped High Tatra Mountains, the central and the highest group of all the Carpathian system. These mountains, forming a gigantic wall of more than 40 miles in length and between 9 and 15 miles in width, lie almost due south of Cracow and about 100 miles from Budapest. The passes where the Russians have been found

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Without Doubt, the most Sensational Drama of the Underworld; Amazing Situations, Thrilling Moments, Magnificent Photography, and Superb Cast, in Fact, the Drama That Will Make You Think.
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their weeks of terrible mountain campaigning lie considerably to the eastward of the Hoh Tatra.

"The Hoh Tatra, or High Tatra Mountains are the highest in Hungary, rising in a number of peaks beyond 8,000 feet. The Franz Josef, or Gerold Peak, the highest in the Carpathian system, attains an altitude of 8,377 feet. The mountains present many impassable, high, sheer walls, and there is to be found among them some of the wildest scenery beyond the Alps. The mountains rise with a precipitous suddenness, and are regular through their jagged, bleached, bleak, rock-outcattered valleys, lonely, bottomless tarns, their bare, jagged aspects make them the most fitting country for the real of the present war-theatre for military operations.

"The Hoh Tatra Mountains include within their area some of the most popular health and pleasure resorts of Hungary. There is a large wealth of wild game in this chain, and hunting is a favorite pastime. The winter sports draw large numbers to the Tatra every year, while mountain-climbing can be practiced here in all of its phases. Finally, the Tatra Mountains offer the most delightful of retreats for the summer fisherman and for the vacationist camper who wants to spend his time in the 'wild' wilds."

upon efficiency and conduct.—Bridgeport Standard.

Stories of the War
Why He Isn't at the Front.
Few young or middle-aged men are to be seen in the provinces of France now, but there are enough of them promenading the Paris boulevards to exasperate mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of soldiers.

"Why isn't he at the front?" has been a constantly growing question, generally followed by a denunciation, and sometimes resulting in deplorable incidents. A young actor was hissed at Lyons when someone in the audience put that question. He asked for a hearing and in a choked voice said that he was obliged to speak of something that he had tried for a long time to ignore himself. "It makes no difference now, though," he said. "The doctors give me only six months more to suffer. It would be a great consolation if I could spend that time fighting for France, but in spite of my supplications, they won't have me."